



THE Gleichen Call

Provincial Library May 21-22



Eleventh Year, No. 9

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917

Per Year \$1.50

Gleichen Boy Wins A Military Medal

"Well, I see my name up on orders for the military medal, also another corporal from Edmonton in this company."

The above is the modest manner in which Sapper James Bates informs his father of the honors he won on the field of battle. The letter containing this extract was dated April 9th and was necessarily short as he has been in the thick of the fighting for a considerable time. Yet his friends are most anxious to learn what the medal won is for.

We believe this is the first medal won by a Gleichen boy and all will join in extending to him hearty congratulations. Well may Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Bates be proud of their soldier boy, as is all Gleichen.

Prisoner Very Thankful

F. C. Vigar has been the following letter from a prisoner in Germany, it may induce some of us to send bread to prisoners:

I hope you will excuse me for writing these few lines to you. Although I have been receiving the bread for the past nine months it has been a mystery to me and caused a lot of speculation, who the person could be that was going to expense of sending it. Imagine my surprise when I received your letter thanking me for the post cards. At first I thought it must be some mistake as I had never wrote a post card direct to you but since making inquiries I find that the Swiss firm forward my post cards on to you. You say you are pleased to be of some small benefit, believe me what you have already done has been of far greater benefit than you can imagine. My one regret is that I shall never be able to thank you personally as my home and yours are far apart, yet I shall never forget your kindness to one who is an absolute stranger to you.

I am pleased to say that everyone here is quite cheerful and patiently waiting for the end, please God it may be soon. I remain,

Yours ever grateful,
THOMAS WALTERS.

Craigantler Locals

The Craigantler school opens on the 9th after being closed for about a year. The Canadian Pacific has lent a helping hand.

H. H. Ellis is busy breaking with his New Sterling Tractor. The work is first class and it is likely there will be some more sales in the district.

This district is getting in line with cars. The Ford seems to be the favorite.

There is a bigger acreage in crop a stubble this year. We hope the weather will be favorable.

The Standard baseball boys proved stronger last Sunday than the Gleichen boys expected, and it required twelve innings to make the 11 to 9 in Gleichen's favor.

Just 34 cents a day will keep a Belgian child from starvation.

Rev. W. F. Gold Speaks on Liquor Act

Sunday evening in the Methodist Church, Rev. W. F. Gold, Inspector for the administration of the Liquor Act, gave a very interesting address. He pointed out that on the 1st of July, 1916, when the act became operative his instructions were the act must be enforced. Every officer under responsibility and charged with its enforcement had faithfully and courageously done his part in making it a success.

The fact that the R. N. W. M. Police had no authority to assist in the enforcement was not known to the department for sometime after the law was in operation. As soon however, as the true condition was known steps at once were taken to meet the situation.

Many difficulties have confronted the department in the last month said the speaker. In one town it was found impossible to get further than twelve cases investigated by the officers, nine of them were brought before the justice of the peace and only three were convicted. It was shown how that while investigations were being made no assistance was given by the citizen but co-operation was always found on the side of the bootlegger. These matters were frankly taken up at a meeting of the citizens and only a few responded and today the law is being enforced. Get together give the people the facts. Their desire is to get the best out of their law, but they must first have the information.

The speaker went on to show how in another town the act was violated for weeks. Each time officers of the department visited that town they were spotted as soon as they stepped on the station platform. Seeking to avoid detection they drove 45 miles overland from another line of railway and when the automobile reached the appointed destination only one of the two men was arrested. A wire was sent soon after the car left. It was weeks after before the offender was convicted. But three convictions have so far been registered against the house.

The speaker said people did not always look upon the liquor act in the same way as we do on other laws. They automatically seek to co-operate in the enforcement against murder or stealing. But ask them to assist in either giving information or evidence and they will reply, "I am not an informer." Frequently you find a man who says "I voted for the act. I gave both time and money in its support. I am done, my duty is ended."

When such a person takes up a position like that he no longer becomes an enforcer. His sentiment is down at zero. Multiply that man by several thousands and you have thousands of zero sentiment, and it naturally follows zero enforcement. The bootlegger succeeds because of co-operation and team play.

Manitoba has had 213 convictions during the last eight months and \$42,000 in fines. Alberta has 413 convictions and \$24,000 in fines in six months.

H. Mecklenburg, the eye sight specialist, will be at the Palace Hotel in Gleichen, on Thursday, May 31st, and Basano May 30th. For any eye trouble call on him.

For results advertise in the CALL.

ALBERTA ELECTION JUNE 7TH

On Monday writs were issued for an election in Alberta to be held in all the constituencies, except two, on Thursday June 7, the nominations being one week earlier, or May 31. There will be two deferred elections, Athabasca and Peace River, the dates for which will be fixed by the returning officers.

John A. Reid, Alberta agent in London, has been appointed returning officer for the two seats at large, which will be open for soldiers serving overseas.

John D. Hunt is also appointed returning officer to take the vote at camps in the province of Alberta, the votes being deposited in the riding in which the soldier resides, upon which list his name will be placed.

In 11 of the 58 constituencies there will be no elections, the soldiers representing these seats being declared re-elected by an act passed at the last session.

The returning officer appointed for the Gleichen constituency is W. W. Brown, and for Bow Valley Wm. S. Playfair.

Stores to Close Each Wednesday Afternoon

Every business man in Gleichen is agreed to close up his place of business on each Wednesday afternoon during June, July and August, starting June 13th, except ice cream parlors, pool rooms and cafes. This will give all employees a much-needed half day each week to themselves.

The business men want this to be made known as widely as possible in order that all may have fair warning and not be disappointed.

Here is a list of those whose business places will be closed:

Matthews & Kidney
J. A. Ramsay
S. A. Hall
Pickard & Tuck
F. K. McKay
W. H. James
T. H. Beach
J. O. Bogstie
F. C. Vigar
A. R. Tudhope
Crown Lumber Co.
Revelstoke Sawmill Co.
A. R. Yates
Gleichen Pharmacy
R. W. White
C. J. Gaudaur

News From Namaka

The Red Cross lecture by Private Pettigrew of the R.A.M.C. was well attended last Saturday night. The lecture was exceedingly interesting as Private Pettigrew spoke of his experiences in the trenches. J. P. Lawrie acted as chairman and a musical program was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Wooster, Mrs. Sly and Mr. Patrick.

News has been received that Privates Egles and D. McBean who left Namaka with the 82nd Battalion are both in hospital in England, wounded. Private Egles was a charter member of Namaka Lodge I.O.O.F. and his brother Oddfellows are anxious for further particulars. Private E. D. McBean is the son of the well known rancher, east of Namaka and was born and raised in the district.

The committee appointed to arrange for Victoria Day celebration on May 24th have decided not to hold the sports. So many of the young men of the district are away at the front and the late season has

kept the farmers so busy that it was felt that the sports could hardly have been up to the standard of former years. The Red Cross society will hold a dance and bazaar in the I.O.O.F. hall on the night of the 24th.

Annual Meeting of Woman's Auxiliary

The annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary in connection with St. Andrew's Church was held on May 9th. The president, Mrs. Jowett occupied the chair. The monthly business meeting for May was first held and all unfinished business disposed of.

The annual meeting was opened by reading of minutes and reports, the treasurer's report showing a good balance on hand.

Mrs. Jowett, having declined reelection, as president, Mrs. Pinder was chosen unanimously, with Mrs. D. Brereton as vice-president, Mrs. A. E. Jones secretary, Mrs. W. H. James treasurer, Mrs. Prestwich E. C. D. sec.-treas., and Mrs. Prestwich, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Read and Mrs. Carstairs as Dorcas committee. Delegates to annual diocesan meeting are Mrs. Jowett, appointed by the president as her representative, Mrs. Read and Mrs. Jones.

Rev. Canon Stocken conducted devotional exercises and gave an address on faith which was much appreciated.

Tea was served which brought a very pleasant meeting to a close.

The Women's Institute sale of home cooking last Saturday afternoon proved a success and they could easily have disposed of twice the amount that was sent in as many would-be purchasers had to be turned away. The ladies greatly appreciate the generous response their efforts met. The home cooking netted \$20.35 and the hen and twelve chicks given by Mrs. C. Bartsch was won by Mrs. W. R. Payne and brought \$26.05. Thus a total of \$46.40 has been turned over to Mrs. Mallory, treasurer for the local Belgian Relief Fund, who has opened a bank account and is anxious you should help swell the amount.

Some of our farmers are now wise to the fact that it costs less to use letter paper and envelopes neatly printed with their name than to buy them plain in small quantities.

New Business Firm

Messrs. Pickard & Tuck have purchased the Hick's Trading Co. stock of men's furnishings and are preparing to carry a larger stock than ever known in this town. Messrs. Pickard & Tuck are exceptionally well situated to handle this business as they have their headquarters in Calgary, where they carry an immense stock valued at \$100,000, and also a branch at Olds. Another advantage they enjoy is that they bought heavily about the time the first rumblings of the world's greatest war were heard, and their judgment having been vindicated they now promise to give Gleichen the benefit. It is hardly necessary here to refer to the great success this firm has made in Calgary in competition with some of the shrewdest firms in Canada today.

Harvey E. McFarlane has accepted the management of the Gleichen store, and as he has been with the Hicks Trading Co. for a long time and is popular with all classes his success is assured.

"The Eyes of the World" Here Sat. Night

Two or three years ago Harold Bell Wright, the most popular of writers, whose eight romances, including "The Shepherd of the Hills", "The Winning of Barbara Worth", have had a total sale of nearly eight million copies, added to his galaxy of best sellers "The Eyes of the World."

This story of adventure and romance in the cities and mountains of Southern California has been put into elaborate pictorial form for the theatre by The Clune Film Producing Co., and the announcement is made that the production will be shown in this city at the Griesbach Opera House on Saturday, May 19th and for one night only.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

REWARD—\$5 for recovery of each of the cattle bearing these brands: R right hip, E left ribs, SN left ribs, VA left shoulder and right ribs. L. Chase Cluny.

LOST—1 bay mare, 1 grey gelding, both rising 3 years and branded VO on right shoulder. Reward for information leading to recovery. Colpoys Bros. P. O. Namaka.

LOST—From Tudor; Black mare, branded on right shoulder 3 Sorrel Mare, branded Y L L Shoulder blotch. Grey Mare, branded L H H shoulder. Reward \$25.00. Information to E. T. Hestul, Tudor, or A. Layzell, Auctioneer, Calgary.

EGGS—For hatching, choice pure bred Barred Rocks 75c. for 16. Also, large young Barred Rock Setting Hens at \$1.25 each. Phone No. 1410 or address Mrs. A. G. Edwards, Cluny.

CATTLE FOR SALE—8 head, 3 steers; 1 cow with calf at foot; 3 heifers 3 years and 1 yearling cow to calve soon; yearling bull and bull calf. Apply Arthur Renaud. 7c

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

The Cash Store

Saturday Specials

400 yds assorted colors, print, 17½c. yd.
182 yds. choice gingham, all colors..... 17½c. yd.
65 yds., 2 yd. wide sheeting..... 35c. yd.
Ladies blouses clearing..... 50c. each
\$2.00 ladies blouses clearing..... \$1.35 each
\$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 ladies white undershirts..... \$1.95 each
50 pieces embroideries and insertions..... half price

EXTRA SPECIAL

22 doz. children's black fast dye cotton hose, sizes 5 to 10, Sat. 20c pair

You'll like the way we do business. You'll like our goods

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Short Term Loans

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For Farming Purposes

to finance Season's operations by forming a Co-operative Credit Society under the Alberta Co-operative Credit Act

Societies formed under the said Act will receive

Assistance from the Province of Alberta

For further particulars apply or write to

W. V. NEWSON,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Edmonton.

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LOST—In the vicinity of Strathmore, a saddle horse believed to be heading for Gleichen. Color, bay with white front and hind foot on left. Weight 900 lbs. Branded 5 on right hip. Anyone who on finding the same will communicate with A. Simons, box 48, Strathmore will receive a good reward.

LOST—Auto license No. 9503. Return to G. W. Evans for reward.

WANTED—2500 bushels of oats, apply box P, Call office.

ESTRAY—Hereford heifer, white face 2 years old. Branded with EL on left rump. \$5 reward. C. Long Majorville.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917

Belgiums in Great Need

The Belgian Relief Commission's branch in New York has forwarded to the Belgian Relief Committee in Montreal a copy of a letter just received from Christian A. Herter, who is practically "the last man out of Belgium", in which he says the life of the Belgian nation hangs on a thread, and that thread is the relief carried out under the direction of the Belgian Relief Commission. Mr. Herter was attached to the United States legation in Berlin in the early part of the war and at the time when diplomatic relations were broken off with Germany he was secretary of the American legation at Brussels.

He states that there were thrilling scenes in Brussels on the day that America broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, and the one thought that seemed uppermost in all minds—Belgian, American and German—was "what is to become of the Belgian Relief Commission?" Nothing else seemed to matter but the great vital question of feeding the seven million of people in Belgium and the additional three million French people in the occupied portion of France.

"The members of the commission itself", continues Mr. Herter, "showed a beautiful spirit. There was not a man who was not willing to stick to his post regardless of discomfort and danger, and at the same time there was no thought of self, provided the work of keeping a nation alive could continue. Those men realized what a discontinuance of relief meant, and each was doing his utmost to keep the noble work going, regardless of cost. At this moment the need of feeding Belgium is more important than at any time except the first few months of the war. As you know Germany is absolutely incapable of feeding ten million extra mouths, even if she so desired. There is but one alternative, if the service of the Belgian Relief Commission should cease—starvation."

It has been arranged that several Americans shall remain in Belgium for a month or two to instruct the new Dutch commissioners in their work. Meanwhile the work is going smoothly and the Dutchmen are taking hold splendidly. There is only one great drawback—the need of more money. Feeding seven million people is an enormous task, and receipts are away behind the necessary expenditures. The lives of the Belgians depend on individual generosity in Canada and elsewhere. Send along a subscription for this work to Mrs. F. L. Mallory, treasurer for the Gleichen branch.

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

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place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness
Store. Office phone 3, residence phone
P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
gons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent

Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning
J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

Raw Land For Sale

"We own and offer for sale a
fraction containing 102 acres of the
N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26. Tp. 22 Rge. 23
at \$17.00 per acre and the full S.E.
1/4-27-22-23 at \$14.00 per acre. Part
cash, balance at 8%. Write or
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Calgary, Alta.



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Whether you order your
new clothes here, or not,
you should acquaint your-
self with the styles and
materials offered for this
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There is a refreshing new-
ness and individuality ap-
parent in every model and
every fabric, that it is im-
possible to find anywhere
else.

We suggest an early visit.

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Merchant Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALTA

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent
of rainfall, and in sure good crops, not
occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful
culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which
insures good returns in dairying and mixed
farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close
settlement with all the advantages of a densely
populated agricultural community

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway
Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment,
the years that it has been tried having abso-
lutely demonstrated its success wherever in-
telligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Can-
adian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50
per acre, with 20 years to pay and the priv-
ilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements
(6% interest) on principle after first pay-
ment until end of fourth year, reduced in-
terest if settlement conditions are complied
and no water rental for first year. Contract
can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
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You know as well as we, but you
put off taking out a policy. Why?
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Charges are 25c. per line under
Coming Events heading unless
otherwise advertised with the CALL.

May 17—The Liberal nomination
convention at Strathmore.

May 11—Cluny Red Cross dance.

May 24—Namaka sports.

July 2 to 7—Chautauqua.

June 6—Blackfoot Indian Reserve
auction sale of land.

August 1 to 3—Western Canada
Irrigation Association convention at
Maple Creek, Sask.

Monday—Ad. changes required
by noon at CALL office.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Women's Institute—First Wed-
nesday in each month.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

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Graduate
Garbutt Business College, Calgary



MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

Outside Civilization's Rule

be End of the House of Hohenzollern Is Clearly in Sight

In the interests of the German people and people it is necessary that one other than a Hohenzollern should be the recognized head. The House of Hohenzollern has a dark record of crimes against the public peace, against the rights and the freedom of other states. Its plots are too deep, too far-reaching, too dangerous, to be longer put up with. It ought to place a Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain; it did extend controlling influence to the thrones of Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania. The civilized and peaceful nations of the world have other and more profitable occupations than watching forever the machinations of the Hohenzollerns and guarding themselves against deadly perils from that quarter. And the immeasurable, expiable will fervently hope, the imperial representative of that line demands that the doom befall against Napoleon 102 years ago entered against him. The Hohenzollerns are outside civilization's pale. From the New York Times

The Submarine

The usefulness of the submarine, this war has demonstrated, is not only restricted by its inherent limitations. It has not proved formidable against armed naval ships and to substitute for them. The British navy would long ago have been destroyed if the vague notions of men regarding the submarine were even approximately true. The crewer craft accomplished nothing in the great fight off Jutland and only a few naval craft to its credit, these added in the earlier years of the war.—Chicago Tribune.

PATENT'S

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Patent Office Examiner, Estab. 1877

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NEW MONEY-MAKING Marvel.

Scientific discovery, Kalomite revolutionizes clothes washing ideas; positively rubs, washboards and washing; \$1,000 guarantee; absolutely harmless; astonishing; territory protection; write Company, 21 Provincial Lane, Cal.

Chemically Self-Extinguishing!

What do these words mean to you?

They mean greater safety in the Home!

Perhaps you have noticed these words on our new "SILENT PARLOR" match boxes. The splints of all matches contained in these boxes have been soaked in a solution which renders them dead wood, once they have been lighted and blown out, thereby reducing the danger of FIRE from glowing matches to the greatest minimum.

Safety First and Always—

EDDY'S SILENT "5's"



Redpath SUGAR

No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it,"

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal,

With the C. P. R. In Early Days

Interesting Reminiscences of a Veteran Passenger Official

Mr. C. E. McPherson, the assistant passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R., with headquarters at Winnipeg, and who is at present in the city, has early recollections of the big system he serves in the West, says the Montreal Gazette. Thirty years ago Mr. McPherson sold tickets at the corner of St. James and McGill streets, in the building which was replaced by the Bank of Toronto. That building had replaced the old St. James street hotel which flourished in the early days, when "Mine Host" Hogan of the St. Lawrence Hall, and "Dolly" of the famous chop house near the Tattersall's, were picturesque and historic figures. The city had then about 250,000 of a population. The company was just getting on its feet. The head office for a time was in the old Imperial building, next to the Bank of Montreal. It then went down to Victoria Square to the old Albert building. There was a second ticket office at the corner of St. James street and Cathedral street, and there Mr. McPherson acted as district passenger agent. The habit then was to scout the country for prospective passengers, and it was a common sight to see the company through its courageous representatives going through the wilderness capturing groups of people of whom it had been learned that they intended to go to such and such a place. That was the day of small things, but everybody was seized with the spirit of endeavor, and business was obtained though possibly in a primitive way compared with the present methods. There was a degree of camaraderie and bohemianism expressed by the officials of the company which would be impossible now. Mr. McPherson was sent to larger duties to Winnipeg, and has seen that western city grow from small beginnings until it has reached the proportions of a great modern city of cosmopolitan and varied interests.

Had Fourteen Fits In One Afternoon

BUT IS MADE WELL AND STRONG BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mr. R. J. Thompson of Uxbridge, Tells the Story of His Terrible Trouble and Almost Miraculous Cure.

Uxbridge, Ont., (Special)—Mr. R. J. Thompson, living near here, had fourteen convulsions in one afternoon. The doctors did not think he could live. Today he is well and strong. He says Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. But let him tell his own story: "I am delighted with Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Thompson states. "I have only taken eleven boxes and I feel like myself again."

"I was taken ill very suddenly. I ate my dinner and went to take a man home. I just got about three-quarters of a mile when I was taken with a convulsion fit. I had fourteen that afternoon and the third day I had nine more."

"The doctors said I could not live and if I did I would never be able to do anything again as I had chronic Bright's Disease. But, thank God, I am doing my own work once again, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills." Bright's Disease is the most advanced stage of kidney disease. It can be avoided if the earlier stages of kidney trouble are remedied by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

The Limit of Music

Little Andrew is a clever little chap and possesses a very sweet voice. The other night, therefore, he was chosen to sing at a hobo concert in London and obliged them with an old favorite, "Kathleen Mavourneen," which he sang very sweetly indeed. His rendering of one line, however, "The 'orn of the hunter is 'eard on the 'ill," jarred very much on the nerves of one man, and when congratulating him afterward he mentioned that he really ought to put a few "itches" in now and then.

"Garr!" said Andy, eyeing him with pity, "don't show your ignorance—don't say know there ain't no H in music? It only goes up to G!"—Chicago Herald.

A Pill That Proves Its Value.

Those of weak stomachs will find strength in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they serve to maintain the healthful action of the stomach and the liver, irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspeptics are well acquainted with them and value them at their proper worth. They have afforded relief when other preparations have failed, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

Compulsion

"If that bad boy insists on carrying a chip on his shoulder, you shouldn't notice him."

"I didn't," replied the square-jawed youngster, "so long as he kept it on his shoulder. But when he took it off and hit me in the eye with it, I had to do something."—Washington Star.

"Eddie," said mother sternly, "you should not fight with that Johnson boy." "I know I shouldn't, mother," said Eddie penitently. "That's right. And when did you find out?" "About a minute after I hit him."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a powerful and effective remedy for the cure of Catarrh. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for a free trial bottle.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

All Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Boon for the Blind

A remarkable invention for the blind is reported from Britain. It is called the optophone and might be popularly described as a musical box, which emits a code of sounds that, in turn, spell words to the trained ear. A blind man, by its means, may read a newspaper or other typed matter—slowly at first, but quicker with practice. The printed page is passed across a luminous slot in a siren disc, and sounds are communicated by telephonic aid, which the intelligent ear can interpret.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Modern Styles

"Pull down your skirts, Isabel!" "That's all right, mother, I'm not a bit cold."—Life.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Crimes of Germany

Can Never Live Down Disgrace of Her Acts

The history of the war may be forgotten, the terrible stories told by the commissions that investigated the crimes committed in Belgium may pass from memory, but the story of Germany's crimes will live forever in the painting and cartoons of the artists who have depicted them.

Germany never can live down the disgrace of her deeds, for these great cartoons have found permanent places in the picture galleries of Europe. They will hang there as a constant reminder of the nation that emerged a barbarian through its thin veil of civilization. As long as the great galleries stand, Germany must face the disgrace. Can they ever again laud their Kultur?

And, while artists of Holland and the United States, as well as those of the entente countries, are picturing the deeds committed in the name of Germany, no great artist has arisen to prevent a pictorial defence for the Kaiser. This is one phase of the war in which Germany has no defence. And the punishment will continue longer than the lives of those who perpetrated the horrible crimes.—From the Ottawa Free Press.

Western Wool in Demand

Canada Will Supply About Ten Million Pounds This Year

That Canadian wool is likely to be purchased this year in large quantities by the British government for military purposes is the substance of a communication received by an Alberta firm from a big wool-buying concern in Boston, Mass. The communication states that advices have been received from English brokers that the British government will take the wool clip of all the British colonies, including Australia, Cape Colony and Canada. Canada will have about ten million pounds this year. This Boston firm (J. Koshland & Company) have already bought by contract this year about 640,000 pounds of wool in Alberta, the price being far in advance of last year's. The cost this year runs from 33 to 40 cents per pound, whereas last year it was on an average of 29 cents.

IMPURE BLOOD IN THE SPRING

The Passing of Winter Leaves People Weak and Depressed

As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. The body lacks that vital force and energy which pure blood alone can give.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all-year-round blood builder and nerve tonic, but they are especially useful in the spring. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood. Returning strength commences with their use and the vigor and cheerfulness of good health quickly follows.

There is just one cure for lack of blood and that is more blood. Food is the material from which blood is made, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills double the value of the food we eat. They give strength, tone up the stomach and weak digestion, clear the complexion of pimples, eruptions and boils, and drive out rheumatic poisons.

If you are pale and sallow, if you feel continually tired out, breathless after slight exertion, if you have headaches or backaches, if you are irritable and nervous, if your joints ache, if your appetite fails and food does not nourish nor sleep refresh you, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you well and strong. To build up the blood is the special purpose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that is why they are the best spring medicine. If you feel the need of a tonic at this season give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and you will rejoice in new health and new strength and new energy. Do not let the trying weather of summer find you weak and ailing. Build yourself up now with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the pills that strengthen.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and do not be persuaded to take something else. If your dealer does not keep these Pills they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canada After Antipodes Trade

Will Establish a Canadian Merchant Marine on the Pacific

H. R. McMillan, special timber trade commissioner of the Canadian government, has submitted a report on the reasons for the decline in Canada's share of the Australian timber imports. Canada is now supplying only 3 per cent, while the United States sends 57 per cent, New Zealand 14 per cent, Norway 13 per cent, Sweden 6 per cent, and Japan 4 per cent.

The reason assigned for the prevailing conditions is that the channels of trade are now British and the trans-Pacific timber brokerage and shipping business is entirely in the hands of outside companies, mostly in the United States.

The remedy lies in the establishment of a Canadian merchant marine on the Pacific. Arrangements along this line are being made, and the condition, Mr. McMillan says, shows signs of righting itself.

She (after dinner)—Excuse me, but haven't we met before? Your face is strangely familiar.

He—Yes, our host introduced us to each other just before dinner.

She—Ah! I was positive I had seen you somewhere. I never forget a face.

THE COLONEL SAYS:

"Zam-Buk is a valuable addition to every soldier's kit." This remark was made by Lieut.-Col. A. O. B. Hamilton-Gray, R.C.R., Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. He says further:

"I can speak from personal experience, as I have used Zam-Buk myself for cuts, burns and rheumatism, and believe there is nothing to equal it."

Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm, is a boon to the men in the trenches—it ends pain and heals so quickly, and instant application of Zam-Buk prevents all possibility of festering or blood-poisoning.

Don't forget to put some Zam-Buk in your next parcel to the front. All druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto; 50c. box, 2 for \$1.25.

ZAM-BUK

W. N. U. 1153

GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY FOR CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, DEAFNESS, AND HEAD NOISES

Few people realize what a serious disease Catarrh really is. If neglected the damage it does is often irreparable. Deafness, Lung troubles and Head Noises that drive the sufferer nearly frantic are invariably due to this insidious disease. Don't neglect Catarrh! Don't let it make you into a worn-out, run-down Catarrh wreck. What is Catarrh? It may soon be something far more serious. Remember it is more than a trifling ailment—more than a disgusting discharge—a dangerous one. Unchecked it frequently destroys smell, taste, hearing and slowly but surely undermines the general health. But why suffer and take chances? Secure from your druggist 1 ounce Parmint (double strength), take this home and add to it a quarter pint of hot water and ounces, granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. Parmint is the great English remedy for Catarrh that is now being so eagerly sought for here in Canada where it is giving satisfaction even under our own trying climatic conditions.

Catarrh is a disease of the blood and the only possible way to cure it is by treating the blood. Drive the Catarrh poisons from the system by treating the blood and the disease itself must vanish. Parmint has proved successful in so many cases because it acts directly upon the blood and mucous membrane.

To be able to breathe freely, to hear plainly, smell, taste and arise in the morning refreshed and strong and with head and throat free from phlegm are conditions that make life worth living.

For your own sake give Parmint a trial—and with your whole system crying for relief—start the treatment at once. For coughs and colds it is unsurpassed.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c, postal note or money order. Address: International Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal, Canada.

Boy Scout Notes

Good Health Essential to the Well-Being of Every Boy

News of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught was received with regret by the Boy Scouts throughout Canada and Sir Percy Sherwood, the Dominion Commissioner and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, the Honorary Dominion Secretary on behalf of the Scouts forwarded the following cablegram: "Respectfully tender sincere sympathy of Canadian Boy Scouts," to which His Royal Highness replied: "All Boy Scouts grateful thanks."

Good health is essential to the well-being of every boy. This is no secret in Scouting circles. Scouts are shown how to keep themselves fit, and taught that fitness is essential to success in life. At Scout age (12 to 18) the great decisions of life and character are made. The boy must be prepared but he will not be properly prepared unless he is physically fit. At this period the body grows rapidly, the muscles harden, the voice breaks and the organs of reproduction begin to function. The new powers of manhood are coming to birth, the fires of new passions are burning in his blood. Scouting comes to the rescue and supplies him with opportunities of physical activity. Most of his Scouting activities are conducted in the open. In the summer months he goes to camp and during the winter months he goes on hikes. In addition he takes part in almost every known form of athletics. He trains in the gymnasium. He learns to box, wrestle, fence and do many other things which are a benefit to him physically.

From many foreign countries come encouraging reports of Scouting progress. From France and Italy reports show that Scouts have been able to perform public services similar to those rendered in this country. In Roumania where there are some 6,000 Scouts, the good work done by the boys has been the subject of comment in the press. Some lost their lives on duty during the aerial raids on Bucharest. In Holland the two existing societies have been combined into one. In Uruguay the formation of a society for Catholic Boy Scouts has been reported.

Buying Pillows

Mrs. Wallace—I went to buy some pillows today and—

Mrs. Greenstreet—Well?

Mrs. Wallace—I found that even down is up.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

To Help Production

Boys and Girls Will do Their Part This Year

Judging by the large numbers of entries received at Manitoba Agricultural College from boys and girls who are taking up the Boys' and Girls' Club contests this year, the young folks of this province will do their full part in the way of production during 1917. Up to March 12th the number of entries registered by Mr. S. T. Newton, Superintendent of the Clubs for the province, was as follows: Manual Training (woodworking, etc.) 700; Seed Growing, 770; pig, calf, or colt raising, 800; Vegetable Gardening, 2,300; Potato Growing, 2,177; Poultry Raising, 1,960; Cooking, 850; Garment Making, 1,370; Vegetable Canning, 790; Weed Studies, 910; Buttermaking, 260; Flower Growing, 1,280; Essay Writing, 975. This is only a portion of the total entry for the year; the names are coming in right along.

The boys and girls entering these contests will not be simple signers of their names to application forms. They have laid before them, in each case, concrete undertakings of a competitive nature, and in each case, where necessary, there is a manual of practical instructions. The special bulletin on Seed Growing for instance, is a 24 page bulletin of the most practical character, the sort of bulletin, in fact, that the boy's father, as well as the boy himself will find of great value. That on Vegetable Gardening is a 32 page bulletin, full of the best sort of gardening advice and so on through other subjects. The boys and girls who enter these contests are bound to acquire not only the knowledge which will come to them through their own practical experience, but also part of the best that the Agricultural College has to teach them.

W. N. U. 1153



Scientifically Made

EUREKA HARNESS OIL is a scientific preparation. It is a pure mineral oil, therefore cannot turn rancid. It contains no acids, and so does not destroy stitching. Eureka tones up all black leather—makes it bright, shiny, pliable and long-lasting. THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited. Branches Throughout Canada.

Be Careful

—to keep the stomach well, the liver and bowels regular, by the timely and helpful aid of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.

118 West 31st Street, New York

Facts About Winnipeg

Winnipeg is the capital of the province of Manitoba. Forty years ago, standing at the very outpost of civilization, it had a population of less than 1,000. It is now the railroad, business and financial centre of the Canadian Middle West, and has a population estimated at 230,000. Twenty-seven railway lines radiate from it, and it is the chief central point of the three transcontinental railways traversing Canada. Standing at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, it is the greatest wheat market point on the continent. Its stock yards are the most important of Western Canada. It has 22 chartered banks, with 49 branches, 424 manufacturing establishments employing 20,000 hands, 192 churches, 40 public schools, five colleges, three technical schools, a university and provincial agricultural college. Its magnificent buildings and parks make it one of the finest cities in Western America.

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story: Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with troubles from my age that when going up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. M. O. JOHNSON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

W. N. U. 1153

PICARD & TUCK, Ltd., of Calgary Buy the Stock of the Hicks Trading Co. and Locate Permanently in Gleichen

After looking all over Alberta for a location for another outlet for our ever increasing business we have decided upon Gleichen as best suited to our requirements. It is our intention to carry in stock at all times a most up-to-date assortment of Men's Wear of every description for every possible purpose. Buying in immense quantities as is necessary to supply our several stores, we secured price advantages that will appeal to the residents of Gleichen and

surrounding country. We carry a stock of \$100,000 in our Calgary store. This immense stock is at our immediate call, and any article temporarily out of stock here will be supplied in 24 hours. It is our intention to maintain the same high standard of quality and sell at exactly the same price as at our Calgary store.



PREPAREDNESS

Months ago, in fact when the war cloud first began to loom on the horizon, we commenced to buy against just such conditions as prevail today. We bought in immense quantities—from any source—at most advantageous prices. The result of our foresight and CASH is approved today, as we are enabled in many cases to sell at retail at almost today's wholesale figures.

PICKARD & TUCK, LTD.

Formal Opening Sat. May 19th
CALGARY GLEICHEN OLDS

MEN'S SUITS

Over 300 bright New Suits, Pinchbeck, Norfolk and Sague Styles, cut from prime Tweeds, Worsteds and "Guaranteed" Blue Serges. Slims, Stouts and Regulars. Our Guarantee behind every single suit.

PRICES:

\$14.75, \$19.50, \$22.50 and \$27.50

MEN'S OVERALLS

Made of Standard quality Stifel Drill. Plain blue as well as black and white or blue and white stripes. The best makers in Canada represented, including "Peabody's", "Peck", "Bob Lon", Master Mechanic, Etc.

All Sizes Now \$1.75.

Boys Overalls—Stifel Drill to fit ages 4 to 7 years 50c. to \$1.10

\$15,000 Worth of New Goods are now— being Unpacked or are in Transit

When completed this will be one of the Largest Stocks of Men's Goods to be found outside our Big cities
The Finest Products of Canada's Foremost Makers.

Men's Work Gloves

Thousands of Pairs of Work Gloves in Mule, Horsehide and Pecory. Short and Gauntlet Styles.

Prices 50c. to \$2.50

Carvass Gloves

With Knitted Wrists or Plain Wrists.

Prices 10c, 15c and 20c

Boys Clothing

Get your prime quality Tweeds in pretty Norfolk and Serge Styles. Sizes to fit ages 4 to 16 years.

Prices \$4.50 to \$10.50

Boys Tweed Knickers

Lwad Throughout. Sizes to fit ages 6 to 16 years.

Price 95c

Men's Work Shirts

with attached or Military Collars. Light and Dark colors. In Drills, Ducks, Denims, Flannelettes, Flannels, Etc. Sizes 14 to 18.

Prices 65c. to \$2.50

Men's Trousers

in Tweeds, Worsteds, Serges and Corduroys. Scores of good designs in light and dark colors. Sizes 30 to 46 waist.

Prices \$3.50 to \$8.50

Khaki Riding Breeches \$6.50

Men's Raincoats

Fine Rubberized Tweeds, Coverts and Paramattas. All seams stitched and gummed. Raglan or set in Sleeve. Rich Light or Dark Colors. Sizes 34 to 50. Splendid utility garments that will render the utmost service.

PRICES

\$8.50, \$10, \$12, \$14.50, 17.50, \$20

Men's Boots

Geo. W. Slater's "Strider", Geo. A. Slater's "Invictus", as well as the "Scoutmaster" and many other standard qualities. Boots for every purpose, for work or dress occasions—blacks or tan, button or lace styles. Prices the same as a year ago.

Pair \$6, \$6.50 and \$7

White Elk Boots

Very highest qualities, with 14-inch top.

Price \$7.50 and \$11.50

We cordially invite you to pay the Store a visit on Opening Day, Inspect the goods on display and get acquainted

EXTRA—Men's Tan Boots, new English last. Nigger Brown calf with Neolin Soles. All Sizes \$7.50

PICKARD & TUCK, Ltd.

EXTRA—Men's Neckwear, thousands of 'em, newest possible Styles—75c quality, Saturday 50 cents

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GLEICHEN

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Seed Time and Harvest

My personal supervision of insurance means I will not only write out your application, but see that in case of loss or any other irregularities your wants are attended to. Remember that is something the outside travelling agent cannot do.

Companies represented:

Hartford Fire, Hail Dept. \$30,000,000 Cap.
Palatine Fire and Canada Life.

E. BELL LARKIN

Pioneer Insurance Girl of the West

'The Cow Bill'

The Live Stock Encouragement Act which was passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature, commonly known as "The Cow Bill," is now in operation, and applications are being received at the Department of Agriculture for loans under this Act. The Act provides that any five or more farmers may avail themselves of its provisions by joining together for that purpose. These men may borrow up to \$500 each. The money is loaned to them for a period of five years at 6 per cent interest. The farmer receives the full \$500 and has nothing to pay but \$30 interest once a year until the end of five years. The only expense in connection with the loan is a fee of \$1 for every \$100 borrowed. There is no further expense in connection with cattle mortgages or the registration of the same as the Live Stock Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture holds the cattle in security for the loan by means of a government brand. A certain amount of supervision is made over the purchase of the cattle, or rather, the farmer is given whatever assistance he may

require in the purchase of his cows.

The money must be used exclusively in the purchase of cows or heifers, except in case a number of members of an association wish to purchase a pure-bred bull to be used by them as an association, and then 10 per cent of their money may be used for that purpose.

The purchaser of live stock under this Act must retain the progeny of the cows or heifers so purchased until the note is paid, except that he can sell the steers when they are two years old and use the proceeds in connection with his farming business. None of the original cows or heifers, or cows and heifers bred from them, can be sold without the written consent of the Live Stock Commissioner. This consent, of course, will be given in case a farmer should require to sell any of them on account of their being non-breeders or for any other reason, replacing those sold with other cows or heifers. In this way the live stock loans will practically all be secure after the first crop of calves has been raised, so that there will be a comparatively small amount of risk either for the Government or for any individual member of an association.

In order to avail themselves of this loan, five farmers are asked to join together, signing joint and

several notes for the money, so that in case of any man wilfully neglecting his stock there will be some interested person in the shape of another member of the syndicate to notify the Live Stock Commissioner and he, under the provisions of this Act, can take charge of the stock so neglected, and see that the other members of the syndicate as well as the government are protected against loss.

Provision is also made in the Act for the Live Stock Commissioner to proceed against the one man who so neglects his stock and compel him to pay whatever loss there is without involving the other members of the syndicate in a law-suit, the idea being to work out, as simply as possible, a system by which men can borrow money at a low rate of interest for the purchase of live stock, and still have reasonable protection for the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, which guarantees these loans, and thus materially reduces the rate of interest.

Already a number of applications have been received from associations and the Live Stock Commissioner is now prepared to take the matter up with any farmers who are interested in the Act. Write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, for information, forms of application, and copies of The Live Stock Encouragement Act. 11

A. R. TUDHOPE, Agent for

Massey-Harris Co. Farm Implements
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The John Deer, full line
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The blending is exceptional

LAND PROBLEM OF CANADA IS OF PARAMOUNT INTEREST TO EMPIRE

COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST

Vast Unoccupied Areas of Valuable Farming Land Will Be Utilized in Connection with Imperial Scheme for Paying Off The Empire's War Debt

The question of land settlement in Canada, in many respects, is the most vital issue that will confront the government of this country at the close of the war. The vaguely outlined suggestion that has come from England of using some 200 million acres of Canadian agricultural lands for the purpose of paying off the Empire's war debt, serves only as a reminder to the people of Canada that they must meet very soon the serious problem of colonizing and developing the vast unoccupied areas of their Dominion. Middle Western Canada probably offers, from a purely physical viewpoint, a field for settlement having lines of less resistance than any other part of the country. In the southern half of that expansive rectangular area of prairie reaching from the eastern limits of Manitoba to the foothills of Alberta, there is little to obstruct the path of the pioneer farmer. Free from forest or swamp, the land remains but to be cultivated. The hinterland, or the northerly half of the Middle West with its network of lakes, rivers, forests, and mineral-bearing rock, varied with great stretches of fertile land and valley, presents a different picture. One part of Alberta's Peace River Valley already has been opened and partly settled. With that exception, agricultural development and the lines of railways with their cities and towns are a part only of the prairie plains of the southern half of the Middle Western Provinces. It is within the bounds of this latter area that Canada has spent much money and pledged her credit in establishing an extensive plant represented by railway lines and municipalities. That equipment has never been operated to full capacity. There is over one mile of railway to every "sixty-nine producers in Western Canada today. The West's greatest need, therefore, is people, and people who will go on the land and produce something through which the country as a whole may be supported.

That means, then, the settlement first of the southern or equipped half of the Middle West. The scheme for acquiring and developing 200 million acres accordingly must begin with a consideration of that section of the country already prepared for settlement. First, it will be found that the old magnet of free homesteads with the attached privilege of pre-emption has lost its drawing-power. The difficulty of acquiring any kind of desirable land will soon be realized. In other words, the vast proportion of cultivable land in that part of the West where settlement is most needed and most likely to occur has been alienated from the Dominion. At the end of the past year the area granted in homesteads and pre-emptions by the Dominion government amounted to 62,757,510 acres. Add to that figure the amount of land held by the railways, Hudson's Bay Company, and that represented in school land sales and special grants, and another forty-four million acres must be excluded from the class of free lands. Altogether, there have been some 166 million acres. Of this area not more than thirty-two million acres has been farmed. The largest area actually brought under crop in the three Prairie Provinces has not exceeded twenty million acres. This simply means that before any plan of settlement can be evolved for Western Canada the Federal authorities must first face private or corporate interests, which now hold in idleness millions of acres of the best farming land in the Dominion. Can some satisfactory co-operative plan be shaped between the owners of western farm lands and the government, or shall the Department of Interior consider the question of expropriation? This problem must be faced squarely; and it would seem to be one demanding either co-operation or expropriation.

A Downstairs Visitor

Mrs. Johnson wanted to get Mrs. Johnson's cook away from her so badly that she actually went to Mrs. Johnson's house when she was away and offered the cook more money. The next time they met at a big dinner Mrs. Johnson did not notice her. "Mrs. Johnson, you know Mrs. Wilson, do you not?" said the lady who sat between them.

"No, I believe not," said Mrs. Johnson, "but I understand that she calls on my cook."

The Wrong Sister

Mrs. Grump—Emily Smith of the flat upstairs fell on the ice and sprained her wrist.

Grump—Emily? What infernal luck! Why wasn't it Geraldine, who pounds the piano?

Flying To-day Is Too Easy

Half of the Accidents are the Result of too Much Assurance

Flying has become so safe and easy that in peace time everyone who can should take it up as a means of travel and recreation, according to General U. S. Branker, Director of Air Organization for the British army.

"Flying today is so easy," said General Branker, "that most pupils are in danger from over-confidence. Half our accidents arise from this cause. Training in aviation from the military point of view is getting more and more complicated, but actual flying from the practical point of view of getting from place to place has become almost as easy and safe as automobile or bicycling.

"People generally ought to learn the elementary principles of handling an airplane. The only factor against general private use of airplanes, especially in Great Britain, is the uncertainty of the weather, but with experience and reliable engines it is possible to fly in almost any weather short of a thick fog, a hurricane, or a violent thunderstorm."

General Branker foresees the development of more and better qualified instructors, more reliable engines, and slower and more deliberate training, after the stress of war is over. "At present," he explained, "there is of necessity a good deal of undue haste. The supply of aviators is forever trying to catch up with demand, and the demand is forever increasing, both in numbers and quality."

Asked whether any ordinary person could become a really good airplane pilot, General Branker said: "The most unexpected people make good pilots, and very often the most promising ones never attain more than mediocre in the air. Any sound man with sound nerves—and women too, for that matter—can make a good, useful pilot, but it is only the exceptional individual who will make a really brilliant fighting pilot. Even the physically unsound man can be a good pilot, like the late Lord Lucas, who had a wooden leg.

"As for the best age for training in flying, I think they should begin as young as possible. Generally speaking, eighteen is rather young for the great strain of active service, and prefer a man of twenty or twenty-five for army aviation work. A man of thirty-five to forty who has lived a hard life and is a good horseman will probably develop into a good pilot quicker than the man of 25 to 30 who has spent his life in an office or in doing nothing, but as a rule the older man will not stand the strain of active service as long as the young man.

"The quality of horsemanship is a useful one in any would-be aviator. The requirements are just the same—good hands, a good head, steady nerves, and judgment. Flying is perhaps a little easier than riding, because one sits in a comfortable armchair in a quiet machine."

No national temperament is so well suited to flying as the British, in General Branker's opinion. "The Englishman may be conservative," he remarked, "but he is certainly the finest airplane pilot in the world. The old British characteristics which made us masters of the sea are intensified in the air—and they will make us masters of the air, in spite of our politics and our system of government and all the many obstructions to progress, which will assuredly spring up as soon as peace is declared."

Turning to the question of casualties in airplane training he said: "A good many deaths are reported in the papers, but when compared with the numbers in training and the number of hours in the air accomplished every day, the price is not great, and in the present stage of aviation the fact must be fearlessly faced that no progress can be made without a certain cost in human life. The extraordinarily few cases of breakage in the air speak well for British construction and inspection. The most common cause of accidents is engine failure, followed by an effort to turn sharply into a possible landing place and losing speed on the turn, which results in a nose-dive. Even good and experienced pilots are prone to do this, and the only cure appears to be the avoidance of engine failures. This will come in peace, when we can devote more energy towards real reliability in the engine instead of extreme lightness and exaggerated performances."

Satisfied on the Whole

The farmer's wife had twelve daughters. They were all married off at last, and a neighbor said to the old lady:

"How lonely and sad you must be, now that all your daughters are gone again?"

"Well," said the old lady, "I miss 'em and I want 'em, but I misses 'em a darn sight more than I want 'em."

Opportunity for Settlers

The Western Canadian Land Movement and Its Reason

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might be had for the homesteading, now commands prices ranging to \$100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a life-long task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home, he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$10 to \$30 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, commonly called "Western Canada," provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land here is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere.

The Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are commonly called "The Prairie Provinces" on account of the great area of fertile prairie land within their borders. They are by no means all prairie, as their territory includes mighty lakes and rivers, vast stretches of forest and towering mountains but it is for their prairies they have become famous throughout the world. The prairie region stretches roughly from the Red River in Manitoba to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Southern Alberta, a distance of approximately 800 miles. At its northern edge it merges into a park-like country, part prairie and part light timber, which gradually becomes thicker and heavier until it is unbroken forest. The area of these three provinces is 756,052 square miles, which is more than the combined area of the states of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and Idaho.

According to a Dominion estimate there are in these three provinces 272,892,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture, without taking into account forest land that may ultimately be tilled. Of this vast acreage there were in 1916 only 16,368,500 acres under crop.

The Boy Who Didn't Pass

A sad-faced little fellow sits alone in deep disgrace. There's a lump arising in his throat and tears stream down his face; He wandered from his playmates, for he doesn't want to hear. Their shouts of merry laughter since the world has lost its cheer, He has sipped the cup of sorrow, he has drained the bitter glass, And his heart is fairly breaking; he's the boy who didn't pass.

In the apple tree the robin sings a cheery little song, But he doesn't seem to hear it, showing plainly something's wrong; Comes his faithful little spaniel for a romp and bit of play, But the troubled little fellow sternly bids him go away, And alone he sits in sorrow, with his hair a tangled mass of woe; And his eyes are red with weeping; he's the boy who didn't pass.

Oh, you who boast a laughing son and speak of him as bright, And you who love a little girl who comes to you tonight, With smiling eyes and dancing feet, with honors from her school, Turn to that lonely little boy who thinks he is a fool, And take him kindly by the hand, the dullest in the class; He is the one who most needs love—the boy who didn't pass.

Oh, you who boast a laughing son and speak of him as bright, And you who love a little girl who comes to you tonight, With smiling eyes and dancing feet, with honors from her school, Turn to that lonely little boy who thinks he is a fool, And take him kindly by the hand, the dullest in the class; He is the one who most needs love—the boy who didn't pass.

"If a man called me a liar," asserted a braggart, "I'd sail in and lick him, if he weighed three hundred pounds."

"Well, you big bluff," answered one who was tired of listening, "I call you that here and now. You're a bluff yourself," came back the artist, without a minute's hesitation. "You don't weight more than a hundred and fifty, and you know what I said."—Tit-Bits.

"Pa, what's the difference between 'insurance' and 'assurance'?"

"Well, the latter is what the agent has, and the former is what he tries to sell you."

Opening in Alberta

For Pulp Industry

Market of Western States Presents Great Opportunity Says Edmonton Expert

"In Alberta the conditions are exceedingly favorable for the establishment of pulp mills," says A. J. Cantin, electrical engineer of Edmonton, in an article published in The Paper Trade Journal of New York. "The home trade is quite extensive and the neighboring provinces offer a good market, as we could compete favorably with eastern and British Columbia manufacturers. The freight rates are in our favor. Then, again, we have a market in the northwestern States which should prove worth while, as there are no pulp mills in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska. The total capacity of pulp mills is not over 150,000 tons per year west of the Mississippi river.

"We have the raw material in unlimited quantities. Our rivers offer sources of cheap power unequalled anywhere west of Winnipeg. The labor should offer no unusual problem, as there are a large number of immigrants coming to this western country who are from city and industrial centres who have no idea of farming, and who are looking for work of some kind. From this class of immigrants the pulp mills should draw their supply of laborers.

"Labor should be plentiful in this province, if we look at the population increase since 1901. At that date what is now Alberta had a population of 63,000, in 1911 the population had increased to over 350,000, and in the census taken in July, 1916, it is estimated that the population is over 550,000. In 1912 and 1913 it was estimated that over fifty per cent. of the population were living in cities and towns. This percentage is altogether too high for an agricultural province, and labor problems should be a minimum quantity in Alberta.

"Alberta has an area of 225,285 square miles, nearly equal to the state of Texas. About 2 per cent. is occupied by lakes and rivers, of the balance about 30 per cent. is in prairie, and the remainder in park-like country and heavy timber. It has been estimated that there is over 1,000,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the province; of this approximately 20 per cent. is in poplar, 15 per cent. in tamarack and jackpine, and the balance in spruce of fair size.

"This is enough to insure a plentiful supply for years to come, no matter how many mills are put in operation in the near future. All this pulp is within easy access of railroads. We have three transcontinental railways, which offer good shipping facilities to any part of Canada, the United States, Asia and Europe.

"The power available in Alberta is that our rivers, if harnessed to mechanical wood pulp mills alone, would furnish enough power to manufacture paper for the whole of western Canada and that part of the United States lying west of the Mississippi river.

According to Mr. Pinchot, former Chief of United States Forestry, he estimated in 1913 that at the present rate of cutting the stand of spruce in the State of Maine would be exhausted in less than thirty years. New Hampshire twenty-five years, New York less than ten years, Wisconsin has no reserve and manufactures nearly 300,000 tons a year.

"There is another factor that will cause our neighbor, the United States to seek new sources of supply, especially those States west of the Mississippi river, and will force manufacturers to come and locate their mills in the province of Alberta.

"While spruce is the predominating wood in Alberta, there is a large quantity of poplar in central Alberta. This poplar should prove quite an attraction to those contemplating the manufacture of the better quality of print paper, such as used in books and magazines."

Studied Savagery

Barriers Set Up by Civilization Removed by Germany

Germany is removing one after another of the barriers set up by civilization for humanizing war, by her treatment of our prisoners in Germany, by her treatment of the civilian populations of Belgium and France, and by the latest development—the attempt to sink harmless merchantmen, with their sailors, plying a peaceful trade. What makes it dangerous is that it is organized savagery. It is a savagery which is taught in their schools, inculcated by their professors. It is studied savagery. It is the most dangerous form of barbarism that we have ever seen up against Education, the instrument of civilization, has been converted to the inculcation of savagery, and unless the Allies in this war put an end to the possibility by triumphing over this system it will mean that we are back in the barbarism of 20 centuries ago.—By Lloyd George.

Alberta Exporting Timothy Seed

An important industry that has been developed in Alberta during the past two years is the production of timothy seed for export. Last year 75 cars of timothy seed were exported, the result being the securing of a revenue of \$175,000 to the farmers of the province. Besides the seed, the straw was used locally for fodder.

Previously the Dominion has imported about 250 cars of seed, costing about \$600,000, but it should be long before this province will be supplying the entire demand, as the Alberta seed is of extra good quality.

Meeks—My wife prefers tea for breakfast, while I prefer coffee.

Bleeks—Then I suppose it is necessary to have both, eh?

Meeks—Oh, no; we compromise.

Bleeks—In what way?

Meeks—We have tea.—Indianspells Star.

SOME INFORMATION REGARDING MILITARY SITUATION IN GERMANY

NOW USING THEIR LAST WEAPON OF DEFENCE

All the Military Plans of the Enemy Have Miserably Failed, and In Order to Satisfy German Sentiment, Ruthless Submarine Warfare is Being Sanctioned

Germany's Real Purpose

What a "Peace Without Victory" Would Mean

"Hurt her as little as possible," say the friends of Germany in England, forgetting that an inconclusive peace means a Prussian triumph. Search as we may in German newspapers, books, public speeches, pamphlets and sermons, we shall discern no indications of that change of mind for which some at home are wistfully looking. Germany has refused to state her peace terms, and the frank response of the Allies to President Wilson has called forth a burst of fury from the Kaiser. With Prussian militarism as represented by the Hohenzollerns there can be no truce unless right and freedom are to perish. If the advocates of any easy peace had their wish, the wild beast would be left with his paw on the victim—panting a little from the chase, but with fierce eyes searching every thicket for further spoils. "Peace without victory" would inaugurate for the whole world a time of feverish preparation for a yet more terrible conflict. Germany would regard such a peace as an interval between the first and second Punic wars. Having weakened her rivals on the continent, she would strain every nerve for the destruction of Britain. Behind the curtain of peace she would amass her submarines, airships, deadly weapons of all kinds, and when the moment came would launch her forces without warning against the "modern Carthage."

That able Danish writer, Professor Bang, of Copenhagen, in his newly-published book, "Hurrah and Hal-lelujah," uses these words, "Germany will not rest until she has completely crushed England, if not in this war, then by and by."—From the British Weekly.

Cold Weather

And Milk Output

If Cows are Well Fed They Can Stand Considerable Exposure to Weather

Experiments carried out in recent years show that the falling-off in milk supply from cows lying out is little or none as compared with those kept constantly tied up, provided the animals are well fed, and reasonable shelter is found. Animals which are allowed to exercise get up a healthy circulation which enables them to withstand chills, and if they can get rough shelter they adapt themselves to the winds. Animals tied up in undue warmth during part of the twenty-four hours, and standing in cold draughts, such as are found in most cowsheds, are in a more defenceless condition. Ventilation and draught practically always go together and do not work harmoniously for the animals.

Animals are able to stand great cold with impunity so long as they can get under shelter to keep their skins dry, and can lie dry. It is the evaporation of moisture from an animal that causes chill and consequently the necessity for sheltering hovels in yards and pastures. When topping up fattening cattle there is no doubt that meat is more quickly laid on when they are kept in their own stables, but in doing this the ultimate object is not in maintaining a healthy constitution for a lengthened period. It is not to be inferred from what has been said that animals should be left to face the full brunt of wet and wind, snow and frost, and the amount of shelter needed depends very much on the breed, and whether it is in its natural climate.

Food is the great defender from cold, and the colder it is the more is needed. A well-filled stomach, even though it be of coarse food with little food material, seems to act as a protection against cold, the bulk of warm substance acting as an inner lining against loss of temperature, but the increase of cold should be met by additional starch or fatty matter which when assimilated, will generate heat. The well-known experiment on pigs carried out years ago by Sir John Lawes showed what a large proportion of the food consumed went to maintain respiration, to which starch and oils mainly contribute.

A Despised Calling

A writer has been telling a story of the estimation in which learning was held, only twenty-five years ago, by a large part of the population. It was in Scotland, where Mr. Scott Skirving was enjoying a trip on one of the Clyde steamers. A man on the deck insisted on repeating, to a crowd of unresponsive passengers, "It's a sair world this, a sair world. I asked him, Mr. Skirving says, what he meant by it? Whereupon he replied, 'Weel, it's a sair world, it's a slumber,' then suddenly adding, 'What's yer trade?' A schoolmaster I replied, 'Gie's yer hand,' he answered, 'I'm fu' o' sympathy. We bairn belong to a pair despised calling.'—London Morning Post.

Lesson For Hubby

"Did your wife scold you when you came home so late last night?"

"You don't know what it is to have a wife who was once a school teacher. She simply made me write a hundred times on a slate 'I must be late home by 10 o'clock.'"

C. W. Barron, in an article in the Boston Post, says in part:

I think I am now at liberty to tell you something very few people in the world would be able to tell you. In the latter part of last year there was a very important conference of German military leaders on their western frontier. The general staff had figured out that if the German defences were removed from the line of the Somme to the heights of the Meuse, 400,000 men could be transferred elsewhere or held in reserve. This conference was presided over by the Emperor. Von Hindenburg was brought up from the southeastern front for his opinion, while another great German general advocated the plan of the general staff. Von Hindenburg said: "We do not now need 400,000 men in the southeast or elsewhere. The reply was, 'Unless you retire now, you will not be able to get the 400,000 men when you do need them. Why not shorten your lines and thereby increase your reserves?' The Kaiser decided the conference with the declaration: "Four hundred thousand men are of less importance to us than the maintenance of popular support which would be weakened by any drawing in of our lines." The Prussians have clamored for the last weapon of defence—ruthless submarine warfare to strike terror into old England. The Zeppelins failed. The promised indemnity from Paris failed. The attempt to weaken the union of the Allies failed. The Rumanian wheat supplies were burned, and the Rumanian oil wells were dynamited ahead of the German invaders. The proposals for a peace dictated by Germany failed. And now the German submarines are to attack the world's commerce, not as an effective weapon of offence or defence, but to satisfy German sentiment and keep the Hohenzollerns in power.

The Prince a Good Mechanic

Prince of Wales Repaired a Motor Car For a Woman Driver In London

The Prince of Wales, who was in London on leave recently, when he found the woman driver of an official motor car in difficulty owing to a break down.

The Prince of Wales spent nearly twenty minutes in energetic efforts, which happily ended in the engine again running smoothly.

As she was thanking her unknown assistant the prince looked at his wrist watch and remarked: "Heavens! I shall be late." So the young woman said: "Jump in and I'll take you anywhere you like, it's the least I can do after the trouble you've pulled me out of. Where do you want to go?"

"Thanks, awfully," was the reply. "Home, please."

"Where's home?" she inquired, smiling at the way he had nervously imagined his address would be known.

It was only when he replied: Buckingham Palace, that she realized that her principal mechanic had been her friend.

You Make What You Bank

The Net Profit of the Town Dweller and the Farmer is Compared

One day in the summer of 1915, when buying binder twine in an Iowa hardware store, a farmer bewailed the amount of twine his big crop forced him to buy. Today a million farmers are grumbling about the high cost of agricultural implements, yet, measured in bushels of wheat or corn, agricultural implements are cheaper than ever before. When a business or professional man says he makes \$2,000 he means that he earned that much and had to spend most of it for living expenses for himself and family. When a farmer admits that he made the same amount or any other amount last year he means that he put that much money in the bank after paying living expenses, buying an automobile, roofing the barn, and seeing the circus. Figures don't lie, but there is a lot of difference between the way farmers and town dwellers figure earnings and profits—and farmers figure on the right side at that.—New York Commercial.

Science the Victor

Europe's war has demonstrated, as never before, that henceforth war is science and machinery. It is no longer, to the extent it was in the past, man-power against man-power. Men are still essential, but the men who are the best equipped with the highest development of mechanics and the work of scientists will produce the largest results. It was not until England created a minister of munitions and threw upon him the responsibility of organizing the whole munition industry of the country that England's soldiers were able to match in effectiveness their enemies, who had been supplied in advance with an abundance of munitions. The entry that Lloyd George threw into the creation of a munition industry saved the whole situation.—Manufacturers' Record.

Interviewer—What is your wife's favorite dish?

Husband of Famous Movie Actress—In the magazines it is peach bloom, fudge cake with orangeweed salad, but at home it is tripe and cabbage.—Duck.

J. P. McArthur Was Unanimously Elected Liberal Candidate

Despite the inclemency of the weather there were 51 delegates represented at the Liberal convention held in Strathmore this afternoon, Thursday. The meeting proved one of the most enthusiastic and pleasant gatherings of its character ever held in this constituency, every motion brought forward carrying without a dissenting vote.

After unanimously electing Frank Skeene of Oheadle president, Wm. Vickery of Strathmore vice-president and Dr. Farquharson of Gleichen secretary, an executive of five members were selected, namely:

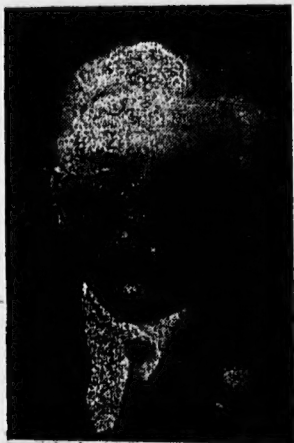
Thos. Henderson, Dr. Farquharson and F. O. Vigar of Gleichen.

E. W. R. Lambert of Strathmore.

James McLeod of Langdon.

For the twenty-six polling subdivision a chairman was selected for each, whose duties will be to organize their districts immediately.

The credential committee reported 17 delegates present, with 34 proxies, making a total of 51 entitled to vote



J. P. McARTHUR, LIBERAL CANDIDATE

at this election, which would have easily been trebled had the roads not been impassible for autos.

J. P. McArthur was called upon to give an account of his stewardship, which he did in a very short interesting speech, which time forbids giving a fair report this issue.

After several others addressed the meeting Wm. Vickery of Strathmore and J. H. Johnson of Freshfield seconded that J. P. McArthur be the Liberal candidate for the Gleichen constituency in the forthcoming election.

President Skeene was allowed no time to ask for other nominations or even properly put the motion, for the delegates rose as one man and gave three rousing cheers and a tiger for McArthur, who briefly expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, shortly after which the meeting adjourned.

Notice Town of Gleichen

BY-LAW No. 72

A By-Law of the Town of Gleichen to purchase and operate an electric light plant.

Whereas it is deemed expedient by the Council of the Town of Gleichen to acquire and operate the electric light plant owned by F. O. Vigar in the aforesaid town and now offered by him to the town of Gleichen for \$4000.00 (Four thousand dollars).

And whereas a further sum of \$1000.00 will be required for re-constructive purposes;

And whereas it is deemed advisable that the indebtedness thus created be spread over a period of 10 years and that debentures issued hereunder bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

And whereas the whole rateable property of the Town of Gleichen according to the last revised assessment is the sum of \$348,038.00.

And whereas the present bonded indebtedness of the Town of Gleichen is \$40,000.00, no part of which debt is in arrears.

And whereas it is deemed advisable that this by-law take effect on the first day of June, A.D. 1917.

Therefore, the Council of the Town of Gleichen enacts as follows:—

1. That debentures in the sum of five thousand dollars be issued for the purpose of purchasing the electric light plant owned by F. O. Vigar and consisting of boiler, engine, two generators, belting, switchboard and instruments, pole line and wiring and all appliances and equipment presently used in its maintenance as a running plant, and for the purpose of moving and erecting the aforementioned machinery and equipment at the Town Power Station; each of which debentures shall be dated of the day in which this by-law takes effect and shall be payable in ten equal consecutive annual instalments of principal and interest at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the town of Gleichen, Alberta.

2. Each of the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum and shall have attach-

ed to them coupons for the payment of the annual instalment of principal and interest, the said debentures to be signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Gleichen and sealed with the seal of the corporation of the town of Gleichen and the attached coupons shall likewise be signed by the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Gleichen.

3. During the currency of the said debentures there shall be raised annually by special rate on all the rateable property in the Town of Gleichen the sum of \$679.85 for the purpose of paying the amount of the annual instalments of principal and interest in each of the said years in respect of the said debt.

4. This by-law shall take effect and come into force on the eighth day of June, A.D. 1917.

5. That the votes of the duly qualified electors of the Town of Gleichen shall be taken on the 8th day of June, A.D. 1917, in the Town Hall, Gleichen, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon and continuing to the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and the returning officer for taking the said votes shall be Peter MacLean.

6. The said returning officer shall sum up the number of votes for and against this by-law on the 8th day of June, A.D. 1917, at the hour of seven o'clock in the afternoon in the town hall in the Town of Gleichen aforesaid.

7. This by-law shall be finally considered by the council of the Town of Gleichen and if the same shall have been assented to by the burgesses of the Town of Gleichen, shall then be passed on the eighth day of June, A.D. 1917, in the Town Hall aforesaid at the hour of eight-thirty o'clock in the evening.

The above is a true copy of a proposed by-law, which has been introduced and which will be finally passed by the Council in the event of the consent of the burgesses being obtained thereto within four weeks of the voting thereon.

PETER MACLEAN,
Returning Officer.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 8 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, brand-
ed on right shoulder
O. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and 1/4 east of Standard. 91

At 2:30 in the afternoon of Empire Day—May 24—the Gleichen Baseball nine will start the defeat of the Bassano nine and will complete the job an hour or two later in that burg. In the evening they will dance with fair ladies of their defeated opponents and return home sometime the next morning to the best town on earth. Every Gleichenite is expected to be in Bassano for this occasion and Bassano will welcome them defeated or victorious. That right, Mail?

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness

Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

P.O. Box 138

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Black-foot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.
J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

Crown Lumber Co.

Dry lumber always on hand

New Stock

Cement Lime, Plaster

C. B. Hyndman

AGENT, GLEICHEN. Phone 11 and 36

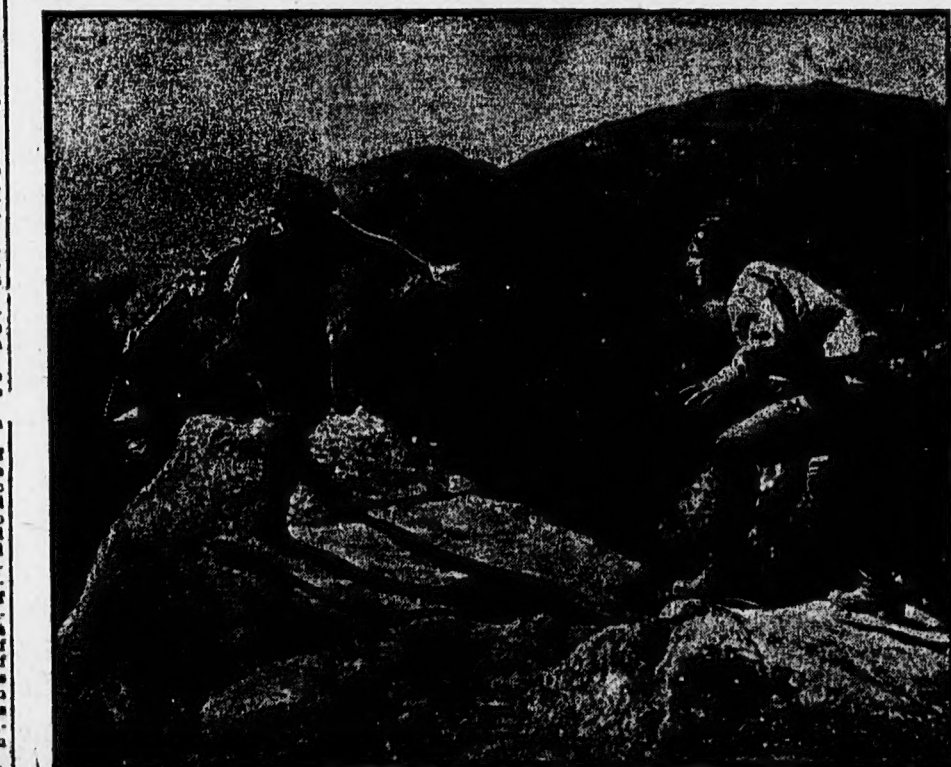
You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why?

You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Henderson & Mallory REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance



Scene in "The Eyes of the World," in Gleichen Saturday night, May 19

Will YOU Give 3-1/2 Cents a Day
to Keep

A Child From Starving?

If you will, read this appeal carefully then decide what share you will take in helping avert the greatest tragedy of all time.

1,250,000 CHILDREN ARE FACING SLOW STARVATION IN BELGIUM TODAY.

The Belgian Relief Commission has not the means to supply these growing children with the food that is necessary. THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS. This great relief fund has largely been administered through Americans; the break between the States and Germany has brought about a crisis; there is more need of funds now than at any previous time.

THE GREAT RELIEF WORK MUST AND WILL GO ON.
WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.

At the present time the growing child in Belgium receives only a "hunk of bread and a bowl of soup" each day. It is not enough; they must have more—or starve.

For 3 1-3 cents a day the Relief Commission can supply one child with an extra "meal" of a biscuit made with fat or lard and a cup of cocoa, not much, but it is the difference between life and death, between health and disease, for the children of heroic Belgium.

ALBERTA HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO RECORD-
BREAKING CROPS.

We are prosperous—the future looks bright—we are in a position to help. How many starving children can you look after? How many will we look after?

HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

\$12.00 a year, the price the Alberta farmer received for eight bushels of his wheat, will give this extra "meal" to one child for a whole year. 10c a day or \$36.00 a year will keep three children from starvation. \$60.00 a year will feed five; \$120.00 a year will feed 10.

WERE YOU EVER HUNGRY?

Can you picture starvation, the pinched faces, the piteous cries?

IF THE CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN ALBERTA you would help—

YOU WILL HELP IN THIS CASE

You can't pass by the children's cry for food from starving Belgium

AND YOU MUST ACT NOW

The thought that you are feeding some of these unfortunates each day will bring you happiness. Think of the eager little hands reaching for the meal you supply.

Your own meals will taste sweeter when you do your share. The paper in which you are reading this is doing its share by publishing this appeal without charge—WHAT WILL YOU DO?

You may send contributions by the week, month, or in one lump sum. You are ASSURED that your money is used for the purpose it is sent.

THERE ARE HUNGRY CHILDREN AWAITING YOUR
DECISION. HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

Send cheques payable to—

Belgian Relief Fund

FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA,

and address them to J. H. Woods, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Alberta Committee, Herald Building, Calgary.

Bring or Send donations to
Mrs. F. L. Mallory, Treas., Gleichen Branch

STAMPEDE

Agricultural and stock exhibition--Race meet--
Street carnival--championship baseball tournament
All in one stupendous celebration--100 hours
of continuous excitement at

MEDICINE HAT

JULY 10-11-12.13

\$25,000 in cash prizes. All proceeds for patriotic
purposes. Cheap rates on all railway lines during the week

For further information write

GEO. W. McCLAFFERTY, Secretary

MORE CONTROL FOR SELECTION OF IMMIGRANTS NOW RECOMMENDED

DOMINIONS' ROYAL COMMISSION MAKES REPORT

It is Also Regarded as Vital to the Empire that the Natural Resources be Safeguarded from any Pressure Which a Foreign Power Might Exercise to Secure Control of Raw Materials

The final report of the Dominions' Royal Commission sets forth numerous conclusions and recommendations which it brings to the notice of the imperial and dominions' governments.

It declares, regarding the scientific development of natural resources, that it is vital the Empire be placed in a position enabling it to resist any pressure which a foreign power, or a group of powers, could exercise in time of peace or war through control of essential raw materials and commodities.

It recommends that a complete survey should accordingly be made of the relation between empire production and empire requirements of such materials.

With reference to such materials and commodities as are mainly produced and controlled outside of the Empire, such as cotton, petroleum, nitrates and potash, the most careful inquiry is needed regarding the possibility of new sources of supply or the finding of substitutes within the Empire. Survey and investigation in this respect should be entrusted to the new imperial development board, which should work through existing departments in the United Kingdom and local self-governing dominions and the Imperial Institute for India, the Crown colonies and protectorates.

The report recommends far greater control by imperial and overseas grants, the creation of an imperial immigration authority for the purpose of supervision, and a further consultative board to effect a proper co-ordination between the central authority and the activities of the dominions.

It urges the need of providing adequate capital, training and assistance for intending soldier-settlers and far greater attention to the emigration of women from Great Britain and increasing the same.

A proposal is made for the interchange of school teachers between the United Kingdom and the dominions.

The report emphasizes the necessity of cheap, speedy and efficient transport and recommends larger vessels and larger harbors. For this improvement the schemes should be supervised by the imperial development board.

The commission suggests improved mail facilities, quicker routes and some measure of government control of steamship companies regarding freight.

Cheaper cabling is regarded as an urgent necessity. The report states that the Dominion Royal Commission favors state control of imperial wires and the commissioners recommend state acquisition.

A considerable reduction in press rates is proposed to enable a wide dissemination of imperial news. Dealing with trade questions the commissioners advocate the speeding up of the intelligence system, the holding of periodic inter-imperial exhibitions and the unification of legislation, particularly the patents, trade marks and companies laws.

Regarding the creation of an imperial development board, the commissioners express the view that existing organizations are inadequate to deal with matters of joint interest to the empire as a whole, such as the scientific development of Empire resources, the deepening of harbors on a co-ordinated plan, cable service and the preparation of statistics. In its initial stage the board should be advisory. The following representation upon it is suggested:

The United Kingdom, India, the Crown colonies and protectorates, seven; South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, one each.

Hours of Labor And Waste Effort

Sixty Hours per Week Represents the Maximum for Efficient Work

B. S. Rowntree, director of the welfare department of the British Ministry of Munitions, says that demonstrations in one munition factory showed an increase in hourly output of 23 per cent. for female workers where the hours of labor were reduced from 71-4 to 66-2 per week. In another case the hourly output of men increased by 22 per cent. when the hours of labor for the week were reduced from 71 to 66. Evidence, he says, indicates that 60 hours per week represents the maximum for efficient work.

Dealing with a broader subject, Mr. Rowntree says that "Don't waste human effort" is the admonition most urgently needed. Any one who really sees how much of human effort is wasted, particularly in cities, will agree with him. If all the labor now uselessly employed in the needless multiplication of shops, in needless multiplication of delivery services in bread, milk, meat, and other household supplies, and in innumerable other ways, were really usefully employed, we could bear the debt burden created by war without really feeling it.

A French soldier had been shot in the leg, and was taken to the hospital for treatment. For some time the surgeon probed and searched the wound, until at last the sufferer demanded impatiently what he was doing. "I am trying to find the bullet," was the reply. "What stupid!" cried the patient. "Why, I have it in my pocket!"

Smuggling Stated To Be Rampant In Holland

Huge War Profits Unbalance Laborers on the German Border

There was a jubilee feast in a little town on the border between Holland and Germany the other day. A woman gave it. She invited large numbers of her friends and neighbors and all toasted and applauded her. You ask, She had just smuggled her fortieth package across the border into Germany.

Strange events such as this occur daily in Holland. Smuggling is rife. So general has it become that fear neither of the law nor of the church can stop many persons living on the border from taking advantage of the need for supplies in Germany. Even men who have been selected to put an end to it take a hand in it themselves and sometimes even the military men who are sent to reinforce the civilian custom officers cannot resist the temptation of making extra gains that often amount to \$35 and \$40 a week.

In the frontier districts no stigma attaches to fines or imprisonment imposed for smuggling. Public opinion in the districts further inland expresses itself as concerned for the morality of the frontier dwellers.

The churches have been appealed to assist in suppressing smuggling. The Netherlands Reformed church in one town answered the appeal by taking a severe attitude toward the smugglers. It threatened to keep every confirmed smuggler from the holy communion so long as he or she continued in this trade.

Some of the smugglers, those of the lowest orders, are so little used to having money that they don't know how to spend it, and therefore generally do so in a way detrimental to themselves and the community. Drinking and fighting are the order of the day with them. Often they cannot even get rid of all their money quickly enough.

Instances are known in which they literally consumed paper money as sandwiches, spreading it between two slices of bread and butter. Also they have lighted their pipes with 40 or 60 florin bills, (\$16 to \$24). Such men's children often suffer want and fall to the care of the community when the father is down on his luck.

Others provide well for their homes and families, talking machines and other luxuries are now to be found in the most unlikely looking tumble down cottages and the women and children are clad like Solomon in all his glory.

The Germans also do a lot of smuggling. Large numbers of them come into Holland to eat and upon returning home they generally take a little something for their families.

The other day a party of German women, all well dressed and wearing large hats, was interviewed in the waiting room of a railway station on the border by Dutch custom officials. The women declared they had nothing with them. They were then politely invited to take off their hats and, when assisted in this act by some Dutch women detectives, it soon appeared that each lady had used a certain number of sausages as pads over which to do her hair. One even had concealed a whole pound of tea amid the sausage and hair cake.

Another case was that of a polite traveler whose politeness caused him to be suspected. Every stitch of clothing was removed from his person before the contraband was exposed. It was bacon, artistically cut to the very shape of his body and laid on and securely fastened all over it by leather thongs. Much diminished in bulk he was allowed to proceed on his journey, and there was mourning in one German home, at least for the loss of this appetizing food.

It has become customary in frontier places for bands of forty and fifty German school boys and girls to come into Holland to get what food they may. It is extremely difficult to get rid of them, for when the Dutch frontier guard takes them back to Germany at one place they slip back at another. The only way to get rid of them is to question them about conditions on their side, and when this has been done for some time the German guard sees to it that they don't return for fear they will give too much information to neutrals or enemies.

Proof that the pinch of hunger is being felt in Germany is shown by the fact that you can scarcely approach the border line without hearing a voice from over the wire fence: "Was haben sie zu verhandeln?" For now not only the German officers and corporals have been given the right of buying in contraband wares, but also the privateers are allowed to do so as well.

At a place where the Meuse forms the boundary the customs officials found many rowboats engaged in regular traffic across the stream and the more boats they took the more there seemed to be of them. After a time it was discovered that secret ship-building wharves were tucked away in the river bends, where boat building was carried on at night by large gangs of workmen. The boats were very light and swift and it took only one night to put one together. Sometimes a boat begun at nightfall was ready to carry contraband before the morning light.

Near Maastricht a secret subterranean passage has just been discovered in St. Peter's mountain, which led straight into Belgium. This must have been used for months and in large quantities must have been smuggled through it. Now it has been blown up by the Dutch military, but as there are some 10,000 passages in St. Paul's it is quite likely some of these may still lead to Belgium and be known to smugglers. The secret passages in former times offered shelter to Dutch refugees in the Spanish and French wars and to Belgians in this war, so that such a drastic way of closing up the mountain would be deplored by everyone.

In some parts the smuggling is done entirely by Germans and these bands of smugglers are very dangerous, for they will fight even the military frontier guard if they surprise them and try to stop them or confiscate their goods.

He Retires in Very Good Financial Circumstances

According to most opinions the private fortune of Nicholas, ex-Czar of Russia, is estimated at about \$2,000,000,000.

His wealth is largely invested in foreign bonds and stocks. His holdings on this side are said to be extensive. It is understood that he owns \$5,000,000 of the Pennsylvania railroad's stocks. His name does not appear in the lists of that corporation's stockholders for obvious reasons. Instead some nominal owners appear.

Most of the Czar's cash is deposited in the Bank of England. The estimates of his deposits there are numerous. They run from fifty to a hundred million pounds.

The ex-Czar also owns about 680,000 acres of land in Russia. Most of Russia's mineral resources are his private property. Into the Czar's private treasury, according to the gold and silver output is annually contributed.

It is not known whether the Czar will be allowed to retire from the throne the richest man in the world. There are some who believe that the transfer of his financial resources to those of Russia will be one of the first steps of the new Russian minister of finance. It would undoubtedly affect the exchange of the ruble tremendously. It would make Russia financially stronger than she ever was.

If the ex-Czar's American stocks were confiscated they might be used, it is pointed out, for the purchase of munitions and other material here for the Russian army. That would immediately raise the ruble exchange to nearly the normal standard.

Wealth of the Czar

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Italy and the War

Bravely Bearing the Burdens Created by War Times

With rolls and fancy bread entirely prohibited, two meatless and three sweetless days a week, only one meat course allowed at hotels and restaurants, butter no longer procurable, vegetables at prohibitive prices, coal at \$20 a ton, sometimes mounting to \$45 and \$50 the horrors of war as they affect the homes and families of the people of Italy will be understood. And yet Italy has its bright sides.

A spirit of thrift has encompassed the imagination and formed the habits of the people. In 1914 the national savings amounted to \$1,519,000,000 they reached last year—despite diminished exports and the closing of the tourist trade, which brings cash to the amount of \$20,000,000 per annum to the country—no less than \$1,600,000,000.

This saving has been effected by the "fortunes of war." But the woolen and cotton industries have prospered greatly, and all those which were made for or could be adapted to the output of war material. Italy began to rely upon herself, industrially speaking, more than she had in the past.

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Bagdad Taken at The Right Time

British Prestige Regained in Far East by Justice to Mohammedans

Of the four holy cities of the east, three, Mecca, Medina and Bagdad, are now in the hands of the allies, and any day may come the announcement that the fourth of them, Jerusalem, has fallen. This news will have special interest to Canadians, as the army under Sir Archibald Murray which is operating in Palestine is made up of Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians and the pick of the Indian troops who have been training in Egypt for the past two years. We may be sure that when the war ends none of these cities will be restored to Turkey, and that the British flag will float over them as long as the empire endures.

Though Mecca is the greatest of the sacred cities, according to the Moslems, the fall of Bagdad will make a greater impression throughout the east than did the news that the grand sheriff of Mecca had declared the independence of the city from Turkish authority and had raised an army to make good his declaration.

Mr. Cunliffe Owen writes to the New York Sun that the defeat of the British at Kut was really a blessing in disguise, although not many of us will consider the surrender of Townshend and his gallant little army a matter for belated rejoicing. Nevertheless, Mr. Owen says that if Bagdad had fallen at the time when Townshend was within a day's march of it the result might not have been so well received by the Moslem world. Two years ago the taking of the city by a Christian army might well have been regarded as a profanation, and there are not fewer than 90,000,000 Moslems in India. Whatever opinion they had of the Turks, the Turks were at least their co-religionists, and in certain parts of Bagdad neither Christian nor Jew is allowed to set his foot.

The taking of Bagdad early in the war might have given offence in some quarters, and might have added to the difficulties that have been experienced in India since the beginning of the war. In the past two years, however, the Moslems have learned more about Britain than millions of them knew before. They have learned of the role that Britain played in the liberation of Mecca and Medina in the past year. The Grand Sheriff of Mecca they regard as the chief prophet of their faith, the appointed guardian of Mecca, their holy of holies. They have seen him, with British assistance, restore the independence of Arabia as a kingdom.

They have heard, as Mr. Owen says, of the great honor conferred upon the Caliph when he travelled down from Mecca to Jeddah to visit in state the imposing fleet of British and French vessels assembled there to do him honor and hail him as king. They have heard of his reception on board, with royal salutes, and of the imposing embassies sent to him at Mecca by Britain and France, composed of the greatest Moslem dignitaries under their sway.

They know also of the steps taken by the two powers to guarantee the safety of pilgrims desiring to visit Mecca, while the war is in progress. Therefore those of them who may have had doubts and apprehensions on the subject a couple of years ago realize that they have nothing to fear from Britain, that she will as scrupulously respect their holy cities and shrines as she would respect Westminster Abbey, and that henceforth their most sacred cities will have the protection of Britain and France.

The capture of Bagdad by Townshend might have had an important political effect upon the Moslem world, but his failure did not result, as Germany and Turkey fondly hoped, in any great accession to the central powers on the part of the Mohammedans. Mr. Owen may be rather straining a point when he sees in the early failure a real blessing, but apparently nothing of prestige was lost at the Kut which has not been regained. The additional and important fact has been impressed upon the Moslem world that the British always "come back."

It seems very probable that British mastery of the Tigris and the Euphrates valleys, including the vast oil mines and oil fields in the province of Mosul, will be followed if not immediately, at least when the war is at an end, by the extension of the empire's suzerainty and maybe sovereignty over the whole of the southern portion of Persia. For some time before the beginning of the war this part of Persia was recognized by Russia, the only other European power concerned, as a British sphere of influence. Persia herself is in no position now, nor is she likely to be for many years to come, to assert independence of some sort of European leadership and control.

The government has been unable to preserve order, or even to keep open the main roads of the country. Lacking the vigour of the Turkish government, the Persian government has all the Turk's inefficiency. The fall of Bagdad means the printing of another considerable block of red upon the map of the world.

The nests should be a little dark. Mr. Peterson, Poultryman at the North Dakota Experiment Station, states that the hen is not so apt to eat the eggs in a darkened nest, and wants her nest in a secluded place. The straw in the nests should be removed frequently and the nest should be whitewashed inside and out at least once a year.—Ex. Dept. N. Dakota Agricultural College.

An Irish Magistrate, one of the old school, was summing up a case in a Dublin court. The plaintiff was a handsome woman, and her good-looking daughter was one of the witnesses. "Gentlemen of the jury," said his Honor, "everything in the case seems plain—except, of course, Mrs. O'Toole and her charming daughter."

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TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOPS IS GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING

DESCRIBING SCENES OF THE GREAT ADVANCE

Roads Are Crowded With Every Possible Variety of Vehicle, Transporting Supplies for the Advancing Army, and Present Amazing Spectacle to Correspondents at the Front

Germany Must Have Speed

Always Counted on a Quick Decision to Win the War

Time appears to be the chief factor in Germany's calculation. From the beginning of the war the dominant idea of her strategy has been to strike for a swift decision, and avoid a war of attrition. That is what wrecked the negotiations in July, 1914. It is what led Germany through Belgium. It is what has made the submarine so fascinating to the German mind. A highly organized autocratic government which controls its own public opinion can act sharply, "get the jump" on lumbering democracies and inefficient empires. Speed can make up for inferior resources. Reasoning this way, the first theory was that France could be eliminated before Britain's strength could be accumulated. The present theory seems to be that Britain can be eliminated before America's strength can be made to count.

The Germans undoubtedly know that if they fail within the next few months they are utterly lost. In a war of attrition our resources would be decisive. Unless the Germans can succeed at once they must fail terribly. Germany has never been willing to face a prolonged siege because it can end only one way. Her superior technique is discounted, if it cannot be used for a quick decision. The proclamation of unlimited submarine war means that Germany faces and cannot endure a war of resources. She strikes there violently at England, the backbone of the coalition.—New Republic.

Comparison of The Two Blockades

Germany's Methods of Blockade Never Had a Shadow of Validity

The difference between the British and German blockades is easily stated and in a few words. The British blockade is physical and effective, and therefore valid against international law; it is directed against contraband cargoes and not against the lives of neutrals; and it is conducted under the legal sanction of the prize courts. The German blockade, on the other hand, is a mere declaration of intention to blockade, makes no pretense to observe the rules prescribed in the Declaration of Paris, to which Prussia was a subscriber in 1856. It proposes not to establish a cordon around British ports and seize and condemn prizes ships that try to enter with contraband cargoes but to loose submarines over wide areas of the high seas and sink indiscriminately and without warning the ships of all nations found within such zones. The crews of such vessels are to have no chance for their lives and their owners no chance to establish their rights in prize courts.

The German declaration is recent enough to be remembered. It is summed up in the one sentence, "All ships, met within the zone will be sunk." The British declaration of blockade made in a note to this effect March 15, 1915, probably is not so well remembered, particularly in minds "seeking to justify" the American course, and it may be well to repeat its terms: Sir Edward Grey wrote:

"The government of Great Britain has frankly declared, in concert with the government of France, its intention to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves stopping supplies going to or from Germany. For this purpose the British fleet has instituted a blockade, effectively controlled by cruiser cordon all passages to or from Germany by sea."

The difference between the two policies is, however, that while our object is to same as that of Germany, we propose to attain it without sacrificing neutral ships or non-combatant lives or inflicting upon neutrals the damage that must be entailed when a vessel and its cargo are sunk without notice, examination or trial. I must emphasize again that this measure is a natural and necessary consequence of the unprecedented methods, repugnant to all law and morality, which have been described above, and which Germany began to adopt at the very outset of the war, and the effects of which have been constantly accumulating."

Germany's methods of blockade never had the shadow of validity, and as such were tacitly admitted when the German government announced that it would abandon them after the sinking of the Sussex. The American government had then notified the German government that the continuance of diplomatic relations was dependent upon that abandonment. Now, after nearly a year, the German government serves notice of the withdrawal of its pledge and its purpose to resume, without restriction, its illegal and inhuman methods of sea warfare. The United States took the only action it could take under its former notice, and is not only "toting fair," as between the combatants, but with its own citizens, whose lives and property were threatened.—Kansas City Times.

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THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY

Find the Busy Store prepared for May Business and every department is loaded down with requirements which give the finishing touch to May. We don't stock May flowers, but we are selling a tremendous amount of Robin Hood Flour, and this week's price is 35c. less than mill quotations by car lots.

Gents' Furnishings are all in order in May. Old shirts are used up. Suspenders worn out. Gloves shabby. Ties done. Underwear all to pieces.

A new outfit at Busy Store prices is our advice.

Shirts from 50c up.

Ties elegant designs at 25c, 50c and 75c.

Gloves at manufacturers present day prices.

Underwear 75c per suit up.

Hose 15c per pair up.



Ladies' and Children's Hose have been hard lines to secure this spring but we have rounded up some beautiful values for Gleichen and Cluny. Our ladies' Lysle, 35c, Hose 3-100 is some stocking and values we are proud to show.

Also in stock a beautiful range of Holeproof Hosiery regular prices. Childrens and misses lines very complete. Excellent values in Boys from 25c up.

Our ladies House Allover Aprons at 50c are star lines. Ladies House dresses \$1.25, same at \$1.50 catalogue goods.

Our House Set, comprising separate skirt and blouse, also cap to match, complete \$2.75, are beautiful lines, nicely trimmed and well-made. Another express shipment of these to hand.

We are showing more than usual varieties in Wool and Cotton Voiles. Muslins, etc., for Spring Dresses.



LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

J. A. RAMSAY

Gleichen ————— "The Busy Stores" ————— Cluny

Griesbach's Opera House, — — — Saturday, May 19th

W. C. CLUNE'S Cinema Success

"The Eyes of the World"

By Harold Bell Wright

Story completely told in TEN SECTIONS. Prices 25c. and 50c.

J. O. BOGSTIE

DEALER IN

Farm Implements, Automobiles, Harness, Etc.

My spring stock is now complete with everything needed by the Farmer. Inspection will convince you the prices are right and the material the very best manufactured.

Automobiles

We are agents for the McLAUGHLIN. The best car for the money in Canada.

Our garage, in the basement of the Griesbach Block, is the most up-to-date in Alberta. We are prepared to do all kinds of repairing on short notice. Acetylene welding a specialty.

Kentucky Drills

Just received a carload of Light Draft Kentucky Drills—with detachable shoe heel. Be sure to see these before buying.

Acetylene Welding

Bring us all your old broken castings and we will make them as good as new, no matter how large or small. An expert is now on the job, who will save you time and money. No need now to send away and wait days and weeks for any of your repairs.

Harness

We bought a large stock last July before the price advanced and are in a position to give our customers this advantage in harness. Look over our stock if you want to save money.

Chatham, Winner and New Superior Fanning Mills.
Primrose Separators, the best on the market.
Standard Sewing Machine.
Weber and Fish Wagons
Grey Campbell Buggies. Scales. Kitchen Cabinets.
Titan and Mogul Gasoline Engines and Tractors
International Harvesting Company full line of repairs
Advance Rumely Threshing Machine Company
Drills, Packers, Harrows, Binders, Separators, Mowers

Largest Implement Stock in this District to select from

J. O. BOGSTIE,

GLEICHEN

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Wanted at once. Listings of farm lands in the Gleichen district, within ten miles of the railways. We have immediate sale for a considerable quantity of land. Apply in writing to Box L, CALL office.

The ladies of the Women's Institute wish to express their sincere thanks to Messrs. S. A. Hall, Emil Griesbach and Matthews & Kidney for donations for their recent card party.

Tuesday night a heavy electrical, wind and rain storm swept over this district. The rain was a splendid thing for the entire country, but the wind accomplished some damage north of town, over-turning numerous chicken pens and other small outbuildings.

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided. Minister, Rev. John White, B. A.

At 2:30 in the afternoon of Empire Day—May 24—the Gleichen Baseball nine will start the defeat of the Bassano nine and will complete the job an hour or two later in that burg. In the evening they will dance with fair ladies of their defeated opponents and return home sometime the next morning to the best town on earth. Every Gleichenite is expected to be in Bassano for this occasion and Bassano will welcome them defeated or victorious. That right, Mail?

Two valuable cows were killed by lightning Monday evening just north of town, belonging to Mrs. F. Williams. One was killed instantly and the other died shortly after. The lightning ran along the back and down the four legs, burning the hide black and blew the nose off the cow that was killed instantly. A young girl milking about fifteen feet away from the cows escaped uninjured. Mrs. Williams says she is quite sure the barn would have burned had it not been protected by lightning rods.

Printing is the easiest trade in the world, if you let the other fellow tell it, and any job only takes a few minutes. Last Friday two ladies entered CALL office, nicely dressed in white, and announced that they would print a few posters to help the poor Belgians—it would only be a few words and take a very short time. Our printery was turned over to them and three hours later they turned out this in three-inch letter:

PLEP
MUGLEB
EMOH
GNIKOOC
ELAS

One of our types then helped reverse the type and the ladies retired happy, with a beautiful coat of ink on their pretty faces, hands, arms and frocks. Printing is very easy and pleasant. Come again dear ladies.

LOST—Locket and gold chain. Finder will receive reward by returning same to Mrs. D. C. Wishart.

ESTRAY—Black and white steer 2 years old, branded W on left side.

For reward apply to A. Kierstein, Cluny.

FOR SALE—Hereford Bull, 5 years old. Or will trade for another. Apply to O. G. Calquhoun, Queenstown.

Claude Terwilliger Elevator

Now open for business of all kinds

H. M. Shipley, - Mgr.

"Printing an Art" is a CALL motto.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
H.V.F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. Manager
JOHN AIRD, General Manager
V.C. BROWN, Supt. of Central Western Branches
CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 • RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

WAR TIME ECONOMY IS NO EMPTY PHRASE

IT IS THE CONTRIBUTION OF THOSE WHO STAY AT HOME TO THE WINNING OF THE WAR.

Do your share by building up a Savings account or investing in war securities.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

LUMBER

Our stock of building material is very complete and was bought before the raise. Do not fail to get our quotations on your new building.

Our Posts are going fast, so place your order at ONCE

Round posts for corners and corals, split posts for main fence and willows for droppers, all ways on hand.

See our Screen Doors and Screen Windows the best in the World

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN

General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

CALL AND SEE US

GLEICHEN, - - - ALBERTA

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. MCKAY, Prop.

Spirella Corsets

Embrace over Sixty Distinct Styles, back-lace, front-lace, Abdominal Corsets, Reduction Corsets, Maternity Corsets, Nursing Corsets, Sport Corsets and Feature Corsets, to care for special conditions. A full line of Brassieres, Corsetts, Blouse Extenders, Thigh Reducers, Supporting, Abdominal and Compression Belts, each priced within the reach of all.

MISS LYDIA DAVIES
GLEICHEN. - - - CLUNY